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Iran Is Expected to Push to Baghdad

Revival of Tehran's Forces and Iraq's Inflexible Tactics Are Seen as Crucial

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK — Iranian forces on the Iranian-Iraqi border about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of Baghdad may be planning a push toward that city, in the view of military analysts in Washington and Western Europe.

These forces are in Qasr-i-Shirin, the Iranian border town that the Iraqis captured at the beginning of the war in September, 1980, and that the Iranians took back late last year.

A successful Iranian move onto Iraqi territory, the analysts say, could bring the war to an end, with the Iraqis withdrawing from the areas of Iran they have occupied, principally in the oil-producing province of Khuzestan south of Qasr-i-Shirin.

The Iranians are also near the border in Khuzestan west of Dezful, an area where they won a ma-

jor victory recently, but at that point Baghdad is about 200 miles away.

Intelligence reports reaching North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries from Iran point to two striking developments that could have a profound effect on the chances of an Iranian push.

These are the revival of Iranian

military power, sparked to a considerate degree by the use of U.S.-made weapons, particularly helicopter gunships, and the failure of the Iraqi command to depart from strict Soviet military doctrine and provide a more mobile and flexible defense.

A British source said that Iraq had begun the war with significant military and political advantages:

The Iraqis were close to civil war, the armed services had been hit hard by executions and desertions, and much of their equipment was useless because of the lack of experienced technicians.

Other sources, among them Anthony H. Cordesman, a Woodrow Wilson fellow at Princeton and an authority on the Middle East, point out that the early fighting revealed some serious weaknesses in Iraqi training and equipment.

Reports from the battlefronts in recent weeks say that the U.S.-made helicopters flown by the Iraqis and used as gunships in support of the infantry proved more maneuverable than the Soviet

made Hind helicopters used by Iraq. Many of the Iranian pilots, a Pentagon source said, received their flight training in the United States.

The Iraqi Air Force, at the start of the war made up almost exclusively of Soviet-made fighters and bombers, proved ineffective in the important role of supporting the ground forces. Mr. Cordesman and other analysts said that they believed that this was a result of insufficient training in cooperation with the army.

U.S. and other NATO sources also say that they believe that Iraq's failure to exploit its early gains resulted from an almost slavish adherence to the Soviet military doctrine that was the basis for the services' training. Under Soviet doctrine, junior commanders are forbidden to take the initiative, even when there is a clear opportunity for a breakthrough, unless the operation is approved by a senior commander.

As a result of the Iraqi failure to exploit the early gains, the Iranians had time to rebuild their forces, particularly the army, to move in fresh troops from as far away as the frontier with Pakistan and to rebuild the officer corps gradually.

At the same time, the army came to terms with the Revolutionary Guards, and in the recent offensive the two forces cooperated well, according to intelligence reports.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Air Force, which probably had less than half of its combat aircraft operational when Iraq attacked, had time to reorganize, recruit, and prepare a strategy for combating the Iraqis.

Neither side has used bombing extensively in the war. But U.S. and British air sources believe that, generally, Iranian attacks have been the more effective. Iraqi fighter pilots, although courageous, have shown little skill in repelling Iranian attacks, especially when the bombers are escorted by Su-25 F-4s and F-5s.

The Iranian Navy was the only Iranian service that was ready for war. It was larger and better than Iraq's and from the early days of the war commanded the waters of the Gulf. As a result, Basra, Iraq's main oil port, has been virtually closed and recently been shelled by Iranian artillery.

U.S. Considerations

Administration sources, while emphasizing that no decisions have been made, acknowledged privately that if a confrontation cannot be avoided between Britain and Argentina, the overwhelming importance of such considerations as U.S. policy in addition to justice and traditional ties, almost certainly would put the United States on Britain's side.

But senior administration policy-makers, and also reluctant to lose Argentina's support and thereby possibly antagonizing the rest of Latin America. So the administration has taken the line that it does not yet have to choose and that, in the meantime, it should retain the confidence of both countries and use it to seek a peaceful resolution.

Whether that is possible will not be clear until Mr. Haig has completed his visit in the two capitals.

Meanwhile, Argentina has not carried out its threat to invoke an inter-American treaty that it contends would compel the United States to come to its aid.

U.S. officials contend that those who think Mr. Reagan is taking the right course and want him to continue as long as there is any hope that the United States can steer through from a collision.

In fact, some officials asserted, that appears to be a view shared by many other countries, including the members of the Organization of American States. The officials noted that on Thursday the OAS postponed until Monday a special meeting on the Falklands issue in order to give Mr. Haig more time to carry out his mission.

Battlefield Decision

LONDON (Reuters) — Iran's chief justice, Ayatollah Moussavi Ardabili, told a peace mission from the World Islamic Congress on Friday that the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq must be decided on the battlefield, Tehran radio reported.

Haig Leaves; U.K. Sticks To Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

on Friday, Mr. Haig told reporters he had found a resolute atmosphere in London. He said he hoped the problem could be resolved under United Nations Resolution 502, which called for a diplomatic solution and for Argentina to withdraw from the islands.

"The hours before us are difficult ones because the problems are extremely complex," he said.

Mr. Haig was scheduled to return to Washington Saturday after his three-day mission to London and Buenos Aires on behalf of President Reagan. U.S. officials said Mr. Haig had no plans to return to London after seeing the Argentine leaders.

In Washington on Thursday, Colombia, Ecuador and Costa Rica proposed that the Organization of American States try to mediate, but only after Mr. Haig returned.

In Buenos Aires on Thursday, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez expressed "great faith" that a peaceful solution could be reached. But he said that, if negotiations failed, Argentina was ready to "repel any attack."

"We are going to listen attentively to Secretary Haig, but we are ready to repel any attack if the talks fail, which would not be any fault of ours," he said after a meeting with the ruling three-man military junta and the defense minister.

Mr. Costa Méndez had said Thursday that he thought the threat of war with Britain over the Falklands was "fading," but he predicted that a considerable diplomatic effort would be needed to resolve the dispute.

After talking in London with Mrs. Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Defense Minister John Nott, Mr. Haig said it was too soon to say whether he thought his effort could avert a war.

British government sources said Mrs. Thatcher made two points to Mr. Haig. One concerned the "depth of intense feeling in the United Kingdom" the country and Parliament, about the Falklands issue. The second was the idea that the crisis "not only concerns the Falklands, which is serious enough, but also the question of aggression against a free people, which has enormous implications for the Western world. Dictators cannot get away with this."

Mr. Haig said he was impressed by the determination of the British government.

He particularly pleased the British when he referred in his arrival statement to Britain being "the United States' closest ally and friend." Some British officials had said privately that they were displeased with statements from Washington indicating that the Reagan administration considered U.S. relations with Argentina and Britain to be equal.

Unemployment is running at post-war record levels and stood at a provisional 11.3 percent of the workforce in February, compared to 8.1 percent a year ago.



TURKISH ENVOY SHOT — Ottawa police seek clues after Kemalattin Kani Gungor, 50, the Turkish commercial counselor in Canada, was shot and seriously injured. He was found unconscious in his car near his home in Ottawa on Thursday. The shooting was claimed by the Beirut-based Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Israeli Sees No Attack on Lebanon

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Labor Party secretary Haim Bar-Lev, who is a former army chief of staff, said Friday that the current situation in Lebanon does not warrant a full-scale Israeli attack against the Palestine Liberation Organization there.

The Israeli Army, Mr. Bar-Lev said in an interview on Radio Israel, should attack only if the quiet along Israel's northern border is broken, or if the Syrian Army moves into the border salient controlled by Christian Lebanese militias led by Maj. Saad Haddad.

Mr. Bar-Lev's comments attracted widespread attention here because he was a participant in an unusual meeting Tuesday between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and leaders of his Likud coalition and leaders of the opposition Labor Party.

The meeting gave rise to speculation that Mr. Begin was seeking bipartisan support for a military operation in Lebanon after the murder last Saturday in Paris of an Israeli diplomat and an increase in terrorist attacks recently in Israel.

Talks on Cyprus to Be Speeded Up

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA — The United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar won agreement Friday from the leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus to accelerate talks on the status of the island, a UN statement said.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, who met Greek-Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou in Rome on Wednesday, saw Turkish-Cypriot leader Raoul Denktaş Friday. Both had agreed to speed up the once-weekly talks in Nicosia, the statement said.

Mr. Denktaş, president of the self-proclaimed Turkish-Cypriot state in Turkish-occupied northern Cyprus, said after the meeting that he believed all the elements now existed to solve the question quickly on the basis of a partnership between the two communities, but said it would be hazardous to set a timetable.

Prisoner's Wife Appeals to Brezhnev

Reuters

MOSCOW — The wife of the imprisoned Soviet dissident, Yuri Orlov, 57, has appealed to President Leonid I. Brezhnev to order a reduction of her husband's labor-camp sentence because of his failing health.

In a letter to Mr. Brezhnev dated April 1, Mrs. Irina Orlov said her husband's health was extremely precarious and added: "Give me the opportunity to nurse him."

Mrs. Orlov, a copy of whose appeal was given Friday to Western correspondents, also asked Mr. Brezhnev to have her husband hospitalized until there had been a ruling in his case. Mr. Orlov, a physician who founded the Helsinki human rights monitoring group in Moscow, is serving a seven-year camp term to be followed by five years in internal exile imposed in May, 1978, on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation.

Iranian Ex-Minister Reportedly Held

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Iranian authorities have arrested former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, his brother and several other persons, mostly relatives, in Tehran, family friends said Friday.

Relatives of Mr. Ghotbzadeh in Tehran contacted by telephone said that his house in Tehran had been taken over by Revolutionary Guards. Reuters reported. They said he was arrested Wednesday but they did not know if any charges had been laid.

The sources in Paris, who declined to be identified, said the information was "not totally confirmed." They did not know the reason for his reportedly arrest. Mr. Ghotbzadeh was foreign minister from December, 1979, to September, 1980.

U.S. Makes New Offer to Nicaragua

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States has proposed a plan to Nicaragua that includes a guarantee of U.S. aid in exchange for a Nicaraguan pledge to halt subversion of other countries, a State Department official said Friday.

The plan was presented Thursday to Nicaragua by U.S. Ambassador Anthony C.E. Quainton, the official said. The Nicaraguan government said Friday that it welcomed as a "positive gesture" Mr. Quainton's visit to the Foreign Ministry to discuss the tense relations between the two countries. The government said that it is eager to start negotiations with the United States for a plan to reduce tensions.

No deadline for a Nicaraguan response was set, the official said, but the United States believes that, given the present situation, "the sooner the better." As laid out by the official at a State Department briefing, the plan is a variation of earlier U.S. proposals that have not been accepted.

The plan, a variation of earlier U.S. proposals that have not been accepted, is to provide for a "positive gesture" by the Managua regime. Basically, it seeks a Nicaraguan promise to cease support for insurgents in other Central American countries.

Sea-Law Nations Meet On Mining Priorities

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —

The United States and a score of other nations have met privately to begin what are regarded here as the make-or-break negotiations at the conference writing rules for the seas.

The select group, chosen by

Tony T.B. Koh of Singapore,

president of the Law of the Sea

conference, is trying to agree on

which mining companies will have

the first chance to exploit the

mineral wealth of the oceans. A meet-

ing took place Thursday, and is ex-

pected to go on through the week-

end.

If a deal can be made, delegates

here believe that other issues over

seabed mining have a strong

chance of being resolved, thereby

bringing the United States and other

industrial powers into the

global treaty. But there is a dead-

lock over what are known as

"pioneer" miners, prospects are

strong that the United States will

not sign the treaty.

Far-Reaching Treaty

The United States, represented by Leigh S. Ratinor, the deputy legate, wants pioneer status limited

to five groups of mining compa-

nies, four nominated by American

companies and one French. Under

this arrangement, Japan, the Soviet

Union and the Third World would

win only a second priority for min-

ing contracts, and they object.

The 20 or so delegates are work-

ing with a compromise drafted by

Mr. Koh and Paul B. Engo of

Cameroon. It would award con-

tracts to seven pioneers, including

a Japanese consortium and a Sovi-

et venture.

The treaty itself is far-reaching

and embraces much more than

mining the trillions of dollars of

cobalt, manganese, copper and

nickel lying in nodules on the

seabed floor. Agreement has al-

ready been reached on the other el-

ements, such as creation of a 200-

mile (320-kilometer) zone off the

coast of each nation that would be

reserved exclusively for its fisher-

men.

BRIE

U.S. Public Debate Starting On Nuclear Weapons Policy

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the new all for an allied pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in Europe, and the movement for a freeze on nuclear arsenals, there are signs that the United States is moving toward the first major debate of nuclear policy in more than a decade.

As the North Atlantic alliance was being formed in the late 1940s, isolationist and internationalist politicians engaged in a grand debate over whether the United States should commit large ground forces to the defense of Europe. The outcome was the stationing of several U.S. divisions on the Continent.

In the late 1960s, as the Johnson and Nixon administrations were groping toward the first major strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, there was another major debate over whether to develop and deploy anti-missile defense systems. Opponents contended that these systems would destabilize the strategic balance and rest on mutual Soviet and U.S. vulnerability, and they largely prevailed.

Now, with its ambitious military buildup, assertive talk of confrontation with Moscow and public comments about limited nuclear war, the Reagan administration seems to have touched a sensitive public nerve and fed the climate of controversy.

For several years, the public had generally seemed to have lost interest.

Budget Deal Expected; Reagan Assent Sought

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House and congressional negotiators are close to a budget compromise that would keep next year's deficit under \$100 billion, but they need President Reagan's assent before they can go any further, according to Democratic and Republican congressional sources.

The general framework for a compromise, worked out in three weeks of private negotiations, includes tax increases of about \$36 billion for fiscal 1983, cuts in Mr. Reagan's proposed military buildup and new limits on benefits in the large domestic entitlement programs, the sources said Thursday.

Proposals under serious consideration would produce more than \$400 billion in deficit reductions over the next three years, including more than \$120 billion in tax increases; administration and congressional sources said.

But details and final agreement await signals from the two principals in the budget struggle, Mr. Reagan and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., neither of whom has participated directly in the talks and both of whom have expressed reservations about some of the proposals. Mr. Reagan's cooperation is viewed as critical to bringing along Rep. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat.

"His Judgment"

In a statement released before a news conference in Albuquerque, Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, said the negotiators "are at a stage where the president himself will have to give us some idea of his judgment on our package."

Mr. Reagan has yet to do much more than commission his chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, to talk to congressional leaders about possible compromise.

Among the revenue-raising measures under consideration are a 55-cent barrel oil import fee, a 4-percent income surtax that might be applied only to upper-income taxpayers, and an excise tax on energy products other than home heating oil.

The negotiators were reportedly

est in the arcane arguments of specialists about flexible response, limited nuclear war and developing "counterforce" weapons. The public paid little attention to various "war fighting" scenarios that would theoretically give U.S. and Soviet leaders the option of using missiles against each other's military targets without catastrophic knockout blows against civilian populations.

But in the past seven months

NEWS ANALYSIS

commented Patrick Caddell, pollster for former President Jimmy Carter, public concern about the dangers of nuclear war had gone up. Last September, Mr. Caddell said, his polls showed only 2 percent of the public listing nuclear war and nuclear weapons as the major issue facing the country, but now the figure is over 10 percent.

The nuclear freeze movement and the public concern about these issues has been brought about by the administration's foot-dragging on strategic arms negotiations and careless talk about the alleged arms imbalance and limited nuclear war," commented William Kaufman, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor who has been an arms consultant to the past five Republican and Democratic administrations.

"I think that if they had been willing to proceed with strategic arms talks and they had been more cautious in their rhetoric, a lot of this would not have come to a head," he added.

Demonstration Shot

But opinion polls and the movement for a freeze in overall Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals suggest that the Reagan administration now faces even wider concerns, in part because of all the planners' talk about fighting nuclear war. Last fall, President Reagan and Mr. Haig stirred wide concern with comments about battlefield nuclear exchanges or "demonstration shot" used to warn the Soviet Union in a crisis.

One seeming anomaly in public opinion cited by pollsters is that many Americans accept Mr. Reagan's assessment that the Soviet Union now has "a definite margin of superiority" on balance, but that people nonetheless want to move ahead with arms control negotiations and to moderate the ambitious Reagan military buildup.

A Gallup survey taken in mid-March showed that 43 percent of the public thought the Soviet Union was stronger than the United States, twice as many people than thought otherwise, but 36 percent felt the United States was spending "too much" on defense and only 19 percent "too little."

Reagan's Federal Hiring Freeze Rated as Failure by GAO Report

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan's first official act as president — an immediate and retroactive government hiring freeze — wasted tax dollars, disrupted services and failed to make any substantial cuts in the size of the federal bureaucracy, according to a report by the General Accounting Office.

The freeze, announced within hours of Mr. Reagan's swearing-in ceremony, was cited by the new administration as an example how it planned to take charge of the bureaucracy.

But Mr. Reagan's freeze, like three implemented by President Jimmy Carter, merely created "an illusion of control on federal employment and spending," the GAO said.

While the freezes "helped create an impression that they substantially reduced the size and cost of government," the GAO said, the actual reductions actually "were ineffective."

The GAO said that from January to March of 1981, the federal work force declined by 2,358 permanent full-time positions, and another 4,613 jobs were subject to personnel ceilings. (The agency said it could not determine the reduction for the full five months of the freeze, from November to March.) GAO discounted that reduction, however, saying the jobs would have been cut anyway by reductions later in the year.

The GAO also estimated that the Reagan freeze, combined with one Mr. Carter imposed in March, 1980, caused the government to lose \$22 million in tax revenues that the Internal Revenue Service could have collected if it had been at full staff.

Reagan Claims Grenada Spreads Marxist 'Virus'

From Agency Dispatches

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — President Reagan says that Grenada has joined the Soviet Union, Nicaragua and Cuba in attempting to "spread the virus" of Marxism in the eastern Caribbean.

For the second time since he began a four-day visit to the Caribbean Wednesday, Mr. Reagan on assailed Cuba for what he said was its support of terrorism in Central America. Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet Union, he said Thursday, were "attempting to shift the door of democracy" in El Salvador and elsewhere.

The president and his wife, Nancy, were to dine with a friend, Claudette Colber, at her beach-front cottage. The Reagans are staying at a nearby house overlooking the sea with another couple invited by Miss Colber, William F. Buckley Jr., the columnist, and his wife.

Reagan Stumbles On Presidential Caribbean Trips

United Press International

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Presidents are always eager to point out that they are the first at anything, but President Reagan went too far Thursday.

"We have learned another thing learned it on the way down here, as a matter of fact, that is that I'm the first president of the United States since 1954 to visit the Caribbean," Mr. Reagan said at a reception given by Prime Minister J.M.G. Adams.

However, the two men who preceded Mr. Reagan as president traveled to the Caribbean. Gerald R. Ford went to Martinique for a summit meeting and Jimmy Carter to Guadeloupe for another, both within the last eight years.

Strongest Comments

White House officials said Mr. Reagan's comments were the strongest he has made about Grenada.

The president arrived from Jamaica Thursday on what he has described as a working holiday. The prime ministers of Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica, and

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 10-11, 1982



TOKYO RECEPTION — Japanese and French flags hang from street lamps on Tokyo's Ginza Friday for the visit of President François Mitterrand of France April 14 to 18.

Anti-Nuclear Objectives, Tactics Differ in U.S. and Western Europe

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, a key sponsor of the resolution.

Rep. Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts and a key sponsor of a freeze measure in the House, said: "The European campaign is understandably focused on those weapons systems in Europe. But we must have a global approach. The American freeze campaign cannot be pushed either into advocating unilateral disarmament or into promoting a weapons buildup as a prerequisite to arms negotiations."

Rough Party Seen

Randy Kehler, director of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign in St. Louis, said that the U.S. groups had not endorsed the call by the Europeans for a freeze on intermediate-range systems in Europe.

"But we hope that the Soviets and Americans will have negotiated a freeze on all nuclear weapons, including the Pershings and Cruise missiles, in time to stop the deployment of those European-based systems," Mr. Kehler said in a telephone interview.

European disarmament activists and the supporters of the U.S. nuclear freeze campaign agree that there is rough nuclear parity between the Soviet Union and the United States. They argue that deployment of the intermediate-

range missiles would upset that balance.

A statement by the European representatives, issued at Tuesday's news conference, expressed support for the call by U.S. activists for a freeze on production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons.

But the statement signed by West German, Dutch and Danish representatives of the European movement, also said: "This is a step which could be taken unilaterally by either side."

This approach appears to be at odds with the congressional nuclear freeze resolution, which seeks a freeze and reductions in nuclear arsenals that are "unilateral and verifiable."

While the Europeans said Thursday that they did not advocate unilateral disarmament, they endorsed what they called "unilateral arms-reduction initiatives" as an example to Moscow.

West German Protests

BONN — Thousands of demonstrators marched in several West German cities Friday to protest the proposed stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

In one demonstration, 2,000 people started a four-day march from Münster to Dortmund. Larger protests are planned for the weekend.

U.S. Lawmakers' Talks in Salvador Raise Prospects of Political Unity

By Joann Ormang
Washington Post Service

from the parties so that only six people were talking, two from each of the three largest parties. Before that, 28 persons had been trying to reach agreement.

Another factor was the arrival of the congressmen. "Oh, yes, they put the heat on us," said an official of one of the leading rightist groups. "But they had some fundamental misunderstandings about our willingness to talk. We straightened them out on that."

Rep. Shaw put it differently. "They were all very well aware of what we wanted to hear and they gave it to us," he said.

Rep. Wright said the delegation had also indicated its hope that the provisional government would produce a timetable for presidential elections "in the foreseeable future."

The Salvadorean armed forces remain "expressly uninvolving in political negotiations, by their own choice," Rep. Wright said, relating the substance of the group's meeting with Defense Minister José Guillermo García.

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Weapons Talks, Please

Skeptics think that President Reagan's offer to meet Leonid Brezhnev is meant mainly to calm the fears of war stirred up by American belligerence. But the Kremlin insists that it remains ready to reopen arms control talks. A summit conference can determine whether it is, and also force the Reagan team finally to decide what kind of deal it wants.

Whether or not Mr. Brezhnev comes to the United Nations in June, the superpowers need an early date for arms talks, irrespective of other tensions. And that itself could help Washington to separate the essential from what is merely desirable.

The Reagan team seeks a major reduction of nuclear weapons to "verifiable" and "equal" levels. But having rejected the SALT-2 treaty as "fatally flawed," it has yet to find more favorable formulas for parity than Western publics would understand.

It wants to achieve parity both in numbers of warheads, which determine how many targets can be hit, and in "units of destruction" — measuring explosive power. Yet all combinations of missile throw weight, payload and megatonnage seem overly complicated, leading to endless negotiation — something some key advisers want to avoid.

The pending American proposals also raise other complications. Instead of limiting missile launchers, as in past agreements, they would limit the missiles themselves in ways that are hard to verify from afar. The worthy aim here would be to eliminate the Soviet

Union's most disturbing weapons — 308 heavy SS-18s — which threaten to destabilize deterrence by making American land-based missiles vulnerable to a first strike.

"Unequal reductions to equal levels" is the emerging U.S. theme. But that would require the Kremlin to accept the claim that it has achieved superiority when even many U.S. strategists find no clear edge in the asymmetric forces of the two sides. The capacities for overkill are so enormous that superiority is a meaningless concept, provided both sides have enough forces that can survive a first strike to inflict unacceptable retaliation.

The stability of mutual deterrence requires not a precise equality of forces but their relative invulnerability. And that should be the first objective. Specifically, talks now should aim to reduce the Soviet threat to American land-based missiles and to avoid creation of an American threat to Russia's. An offer to abandon the counter-silo MX missile in exchange for elimination of the SS-18s would be the most important American proposal.

This might be negotiable if offered as an amendment to the SALT-2 treaty, which could then be ratified while more cuts are sought. The treaty is the work of three administrations. Mr. Brezhnev seems committed to it. Mr. Reagan has abided by its essential terms and insisted that Moscow do so. Why let campaign statements prevent creative use of an available vehicle?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Hiding From Hell

The Pentagon has begun to play down its claim that a multibillion-dollar civil defense program could "provide for survival" of 80 percent of the American population in a general nuclear war. Still, we have two questions: Who is the mastermind who thinks this could ever work? And who decided to propose it just as the president was trying finally to calm the public's fear of nuclear weapons? Both should be fired.

There may be a need to prepare for the manageable damage of natural disasters, nuclear power plant failures, or even an accidental or small-scale nuclear attack. But any promise of recovery from Armageddon is a fraud. Based on hallucinations about Soviet civil defense, it damages public morale and undermines the balance of nuclear terror.

People who think that even with a week's warning they could evacuate two-thirds of the American people, feed them for a month in remote fallout shelters and then resume life in 300 or more devastated cities ought themselves to be evacuated from government forthwith. That they think this could be prepared in seven years on a federal budget of \$4 billion, plus perhaps \$2 billion from the states, further evidences their incapacity.

The sponsors of this project contend that the Soviet Union has an elaborate evacuation and shelter program that needs to be matched. In a crisis, they argue, the Kremlin

could reinforce a nuclear ultimatum by suddenly evacuating its people and leaving Americans without a credible response.

Most students of Soviet society hold this to be a vast exaggeration. They think the known Soviet instruction manuals, shelter signs and civil defense drills are modest exertion; there is no evidence that the Russians have ever practiced evacuating a city. That would require a miraculous transformation of the Soviet transport and supply networks. And it would be futile. With the twist of a few dials, as former Defense Secretary Brown once observed, America's nuclear weapons could be re-targeted to blanket the evacuation sites.

The mischief in this kind of planning goes beyond the waste of money. The stability of deterrence that has kept the peace between the Soviet Union and the United States assumes that neither side could ever launch a nuclear strike without suffering an unbearable retaliatory blow. The weapons — and defenses — on each side need to be designed to preserve that condition. Despite serious uncertainties caused by some of the Soviet Union's missiles, the balance of fear persists.

Those who aim to upset it encourage the idea that it is feasible to fight a general nuclear war and to "survive." That idea is not merely irresponsible; it is mad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Huckleberry Finn

In the dear dead days of yore, Mark Twain's "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" was banned from certain schools and libraries because it was deemed subversive of the common morality — which of course it was. It mocked the notions of respectability then current, and exposed the religious and social hypocrisy of the time. Besides, its characters used bad language and worse grammar. Its hero, the young Huck, was a fabulous liar altogether too engaging for comfort; and, too, he rode down the Mississippi on a raft with a black man, a runaway slave named Jim, who was the kindest and most morally attractive character in the book. The book, in other words, offended all those illiberal and small-minded social values that most richly deserved to be offended.

We think it is a fine book and we believe students at, say, the Mark Twain Intermediate School in Fairfax County, Va., ought to be able to read it in class without hiding it behind a plain brown wrapper.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Israel and the West Bank Protests

If we want to persuade the Arabs to help implement autonomy in accordance with the Camp David agreement, we must first restore the minimal autonomy originally granted by former Israeli governments.

— From *Ha'aretz* (Tel Aviv).

[The protests on the West Bank] did not begin with the Jews storming the Arabs but just the opposite: They began with a signal from the PLO to storm the Jews.

— From *Yediot Aharonot* (Tel Aviv).

You heard right. The Human Relations Committee and the principal of the school that bears the author's name have recommended that Mark Twain's quintessentially American masterpiece and one of the true classics of 19th-century literature be removed from the curriculum, because they believe it racist. In fact, the novel satirizes the racist attitudes of the time. One opponents says it is asinine to expect a seventh grader to understand satire. But teaching — dare we suggest it? — is what teachers are for.

At least the officials of the Mark Twain Intermediate School take literature seriously. They recognize, albeit in a slightly cockeyed way, that "Huckleberry Finn" is dangerous, for Huck, in helping Jim escape to freedom, discards the conventional "moral" code he has taken for granted, and no one who has seriously read and understood his story can accept without irony or question some of the so-called "moral" assumptions of society.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

April 10: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Pre-Election Census in Cuba

HAVANA — Secretary of War Taft refuses the Liberals' demands to name a date for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Cuba. A committee of Cuban leaders has met with him and accepted his decision that a complete census is necessary before the general elections can be held. This will take about four months. The Conservatives say that the municipal elections should be an experiment, and that the advisability of congressional and presidential elections should depend upon their order and fairness. The conciliatory attitude of the Liberals is ascribed to their internal divisions, their factions disliking the idea of the government being turned over to one of them and leaving the rest without office.

ROME — A plan to combat world depression has been formulated at a meeting of the Fascist grand council under the chairmanship of Signor Mussolini. Resolutions passed by the council emphasized the necessity for the renunciation of reparations; the suppression of restrictions upon international trade exchanges before they strangle the trade of all countries; relief for the Danubian countries of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and Greece; the revision of the peace treaties responsible for international restiveness, which bear the seeds of new wars; and the renunciation of too frequent international conferences, which raise vain hopes and create pessimism.

Aggression Scarcely Needs an Excuse Anymore

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A certain glamour has come to be attached to ruthless and illegal appropriations of disputed islands, raids across frontiers, assassinations of foreign figures, attacks against foreign political groups — *coups de main*. These are supposed to display realism, lack of scruple, the unsentimental and tough-minded approach to national security and national aggrandizement.

The Soviet Union has acted in this way in Afghanistan. The United States did so during its struggle in Indochina. Palestinians, Syrians and Israelis do it in and outside of the Middle East.

The Argentines now do it. Yet one should give credit where credit is due. This approach in international relations owes most, today, to Hitler and Stalin, from whom

contemporary governments have learned too much.

Britain thus would do the international community a service if it could demonstrate in an efficient and exemplary way that Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands was a mistake, and not only a crime in international law.

There have been entirely too many undeclared wars in recent years, seizures of disputed territory, violent eruptions into other countries' internal affairs, attempts at the fait accompli. It is overdue that one should punishment fail. The moral climate of our times would be vastly improved.

It is nonetheless noteworthy that the most important of the rule-destroyers since the French Revolu-

tion, Adolf Hitler, courted the responsibility of international law. Hitler felt obliged to concoct legal rationalizations for his invasions of other countries. The intervention of Austria was ostensibly to answer to an appeal, by Austrian Nazis, that "constitutional conditions" be restored.

Soviet measures to consolidate or maintain control in Eastern Europe after 1954 followed similar appeals from similarly "popular" figures. Thus was Hungary re-taken in 1956 to overcome a radio station in the German town of Gleiwitz on the Polish border. Hitler's war proclamation then claimed that he had to put an end to "a series of violations of the frontier, intolerable to a great power."

Stalin felt the same obligation.

He invaded Finland in 1939 ostensi-

bly in answer to the appeal of a "democratic" Finnish government established in a Finnish border hamlet and led by a Communist, O.W. Kuusinen, who had spent 20 years in Moscow as an official of the Communist International.

Others have become indifferent to legal justifications. The United States is such a case.

As recently as 1954, U.S. sponsorship for the military coup in Guatemala followed the older convention. The leader of that invasion, Colonel Castillo Armas, was held by Washington merely to be calling the call of his fellow citizens to overthrow the government they had elected. The invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs could not sustain the pretense that the exiles were doing it all on their own, but the pretense was nevertheless insisted upon, until after the invasion had failed.

By the time of the undeclared war to Laos in the 1960s, however, and the U.S.-South Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1970, there was scarcely an effort to offer any justification except that of expediency. The Ho Chi Minh Trail ran through Laos and Cambodia, and the Laotians and the Cambodians were helpless in block. It was taken to license the United States to do whatever it thought necessary to interdict the train of supplies to the Viet Cong.

Recently, in Central America, Washington has encouraged speculation that it does, or might, sponsor irregular forces — including Argentine forces, as it happens — to invade Nicaragua, because of that country's support for the rebellion in El Salvador. The legal and moral issues seem no longer to merit thought or comment.

This is the first article of a two-part series.

An Italian Recalls His Faith

The following are excerpts from remarks last month by visiting President Sandro Pertini of Italy to students at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington.

WASHINGTON — Italian terrorism has not been defeated yet, notwithstanding the serious defeats which it is suffering. The terrorist hideouts which have been discovered are very important, as are the weapons which have been found. But for me the indication that Italian terrorism is about to be defeated is another. It is this:

From what I have been told, more than 300 jailed terrorists are talking. If these terrorists are talking, it means first of all that they are not guided by any true political belief. Second, it indicates that they are feeling the ground eroded from under their feet. I shall explain.

Why do I say that they are not guided by a true political belief? It is for this reason. I have had an experience, one which I would not wish on any of you, but one that has nonetheless been very painful for me. That is, I was in jail under fascism.

Between imprisonment and exile, I lost 15 years of my youth. That is nothing to laugh about, my dear friends: 15 years, like that, burned, not lived. Anyway, in jail, we fought against fascism were, however, always men of faith. We were there because of our democratic beliefs, our love of liberty and our convictions against the fascist tyranny and dictatorship. I spent time in many prisons. The prison of Saint Stephen, the worst prison that has ever existed in Italy — so bad that it has been abolished. Then I was in the Tower of Bari prison, where I was interned with Antonio Gramsci.

At these three prisons I knew of only one person who requested a pardon. And the only did this because he was implored by his mother in petition for a pardon. And after he did this, not one person

would look him in the face ever again. No one would speak to him anymore. He was banished. Thus, under fascism, none of us talked.

That is because we were all volunteers in the struggle against fascism. These 15-to-20-year sentences were no light matter. The prisoners responded with shouts of their faith. The Communists reacted to their sentences with the cry, "Long live the Communist International!"

In 1929 I was the first Socialist to appear before the special tribunal. And I said to myself before going before the court: "You are a volunteer of the struggle against fascism. So try to make the presence of the Socialists felt before the court. Try to do your duty." When the president of the special tribunal pronounced the sentence of 11 years of incarceration, I accepted that sentence with the cry, "Long live socialism! Down with fascism!" Mussolini, upon hearing of my outburst, compensated me accordingly by sending me in the prison of Saint Stephen.

These were men of faith. And if today's terrorists are confessing (they tell me that there are 350 of them who have done so) that means that they are not men of faith. They are not fighting for some higher and noble cause.

If they are talking, it is because they are all puppets. They are in the hands of some puppeteers who would want to blow up this democratic bridge which is Italy. He is not yet defeated, but we are on the right track.

These excerpts were translated by Mario Alfano and distributed by The New York Times.

The Paste Is Out of the Tube

By Thomas Franck

NEW YORK — The Falkland Islands may be small, underpopulated and remote, but the issues raised by the conflict over their possession are transnational and immediate and dangerous.

At one level, what is at stake is approximately 6,000 craggy square miles in the remote South Atlantic and a chunk of continental shelf that may contain oil. At a more profound level, the dispute raises questions, the answers to which may determine whether mankind survives by wit and discretion or extinguishes itself in a fit of pique.

The first issue is basic to human rights and peace: May a population be transferred from one owner to another against its will, like a football player?

On this, the United Nations Charter and international law are clear. Self-determination is a basic right of all peoples and a cornerstone of friendly relations among nations. The charter does not say that colonies or colonial may not choose to remain that way, provided they do so freely.

In its challenge to Britain, Argentina is not the first country to assert a right of "historic title" to a territory taken from it a century or two ago. In 1974, Morocco set out to "liberate" what had been the Spanish Sahara, against the clearly registered will of the population living there. A year later, the International Court ruled overwhelmingly that the preference of the inhabitants must take priority over the rights of a neighboring state based on an old claim.

There are only about 1,800 people living in the Falklands. Does that make a difference? Nowhere in the UN Charter, or in international law generally, is the right of self-determination limited to large populations. Logically, such a line

overhanging a dark chasm. That ledge is supported by nothing more than the gradual accretion of a public belief that certain kinds of conduct are simply unthinkable, that some options must never be exercised under any circumstances.

Each time a state takes the law into its own hands — whether in a good or bad cause — it makes the unthinkable thinkable, thereby destroying another nutress of civilization's frail ledge.

Once a violent option has been exercised, the process of making the unthinkable once again unthinkable is rather like putting toothpaste back into the tube. A first step, however, is for the international community to rally behind the violated principle and restate it forcefully. That, at least, the United Nations has done.

Even more important is the charter's principle that states must refrain from the use of threat or force in their international relations. It is this fundamental rule that the Security Council reiterated when it overwhelmingly demanded that Argentina immediately withdraw all its forces from the islands, which they had occupied the day before.

Unfortunately, the prohibition of unilateral use of force has been eroding ever since the charter's adoption in 1945, and with frightening acceleration in the last five years. Before the Falklands takeover we had the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, Israel's air strike against Iraq's nuclear reactor and Iran's capture of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Mankind is perched precariously on a thin ledge of civilization.

The writer, director of research for the United Nations Institute for Research and Training in New York, is on leave as a professor of international law at New York University. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

It Isn't Amusing

By Philip Geyelin

WAshington — This is no old-fashioned excuse in bullyboy, gunboat diplomacy. Such are the passions, the pride and the political imperatives at work on both sides that this is more in the nature of a middling-power Cuban missile crisis.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance may have been more in a hurry to get things over with than he was to make a deal. But he was dealing with a dictator who defied reasonable compromise for 150 years; with an Argentine regime desperately in need of a triumphant distraction from its economic malpractices; and with principles that the British rightly upheld.

After meeting when Senator Kennedy or some similar keeper of the peace will seek legislation requiring the executive to get congressional permission before "becoming involved" in the Falkland Islands... (There's a slogan for the next Kennedy campaign: "He kept our boys out of Port Stanley.")

After marking this down as another example of the strength of the weak and the weakness of the sort-of-strong... (Argentina was not deterred by Britain's nuclear deterrent. Lord Wigg laments that Britain has spent \$11 billion on defense since the end of the last war and we can't knock the skin off a rice pudding. Welcome to the Iranian hostage experience.)

After hoping that this episode will call American attention to this truism: that when your political will and military assets are perceived to be insufficient to sustain your commitments and pretenses, other nations begin acting rudely... (Britain's task force is led by the aircraft carrier Invincible, which Britain is selling to Australia for budgetary reasons.)

After fainting from the thought that any number of governments which, like Argentina's, project internal tensions toward external foes, may someday have nuclear weapons...

After noting that this crisis underscores the wrong-headedness of liberals who insist that the world is made safer by decreasing American power... After all these thoughts comes this one:

Arts Travel Leisure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

weekend

Taking the High Road to Inns in the Highlands

by Craig Claiborne

EDINBURGH — When I settled on Scotland for my most recent vacation I had only the vaguest notion of what I might expect at table. Would there be crooie dumpling, grappit beef, tife bannocks, howmous, fitless cock or perhaps forfar bridies? (I did not make up those names; they are in a book called "Traditional Scottish Recipes," by George L. Thomson.) Or simple, unadorned country fare? Or some kind of cooking in the Continental manner, meaning spurious French?

I knew, of course, that there would be salmon, poached and smoked, and I more than presumed, haggis, the national dish, celebrated in verse by Robert Burns as "chiel o' the pudden race." One of my chief anticipations was, in fact, to dine on that dish on its native soil. Sampling it in the United States had led me to believe that there are certain taste sensations that cannot be exported.

I decided to make Inverlochy Castle, near Fort William, the focal point of my trip. I had heard that at this inn, reputedly the most expensive in Scotland, the guests are pampered as if they were to the manor born. I had also heard that it sets one of the best tables in the country. I would also try four or five other small country inns said to have good kitchens.

It took me two or three hours to drive from Abbotshinch Airport, outside Glasgow, to Fort William, and by the time I arrived at Inverlochy Castle I was wholly entranced by the Scottish countryside. It is, I think, one of the greater glories of this earth, rivaled only by rural Japan.

I was famished by the time I got to the inn, which stands at the end of a narrow drive bordered by dense thickets of rhododendrons. I was greeted by Mrs. Joseph Hobbs, the wife of the owner, who asked me, since it was 4 p.m., if I would care for tea and pastries. I told her that I would prefer something savory, and a moment later was seated on the terrace with a glass of chilled white wine and a generous portion of smoked salmon, layered between triangles of freshly baked brown bread.

I settled myself into a spacious room with a comfortable bed, ample storage and fine period furniture. Outside my window I could see Queen Victoria's Walk (the castle was built in 1863), and the queen spent a week in residence there 10 years later), flower beds and a vegetable garden, a splendidly tended lawn and a tennis court.

I had been advised that dinner would be served promptly at 7:30, and at 7 I wandered downstairs and into the drawing room, which smelled deliciously of the wood-burning in the handsomely carved fireplace. Like the hall of the castle, the drawing room has painted ceilings, 30 feet high. A waiter arrived and took my order for Scotch that bore the Inverlochy Castle name. (Hobbs, the proprietor, once owned a distillery near the castle; it was sold some time ago to a group of international distillers.) I drank it, as instructed, in proper Scottish fashion, without water or ice.

Shortly after my arrival I had been given the evening's menu by Michael Leonard, the manager of the castle who also acts as maître d'hôtel. He proposed a game pâté to be followed by a spinach and sorrel soup, a main course of salmon mousse with a mousseline sauce and, for dessert, an orange soufflé.



Inverlochy Castle in Scotland.

That meal was altogether exemplary. The pâté was moist, rich and irresistible; the soup was piping hot and masterfully seasoned with a blend of the purest vegetables; the salmon mousse was delicate in flavor and texture and glorified by its sauce (a blend of hollandaise and whipped cream) and the soufflé was perfumed as high as any I have ever seen.

During my stay I also dined on crème Crêpe (a cream of carrot soup), roast beef and crème brûlée; on gravlax followed by borscht, roast lamb and apple crunch; on curried apple soup followed by grilled prawns with garlic butter, roast duck with apple sauce and roodrog, the Danish pudding made with fresh raspberries and currants (Mrs. Hobbs is Danish by birth and sometimes takes a hand in the kitchen). Except for the roast beef (my slices were overcooked, although I saw rare cuts served to other diners) all the dishes were notable.

Taking my leave of Inverlochy Castle, I was filled with an odd, puzzling nostalgia. As I headed off to my next destination, I realized what it was. I was remembering my first visit to the Ritz Hotel in Paris — with its refined food and polished service, Inverlochy Castle was like a miniature Ritz in Scotland.

My next stop was Tullich Lodge, near Ballater. Its proprietors, Neal Bannister and Hector Macdonald; run the cozy, congenial inn like a Victorian boarding house with Georgian overtones. It is both quaint and unpretentious. My bedroom was large, with a comfortable bed and some period furniture.

I found Bannister at the bar, serving drinks to an international clientele and one or two Scots. A copy of Michel Guérard's "Cuisine Minuscule" lay before him on the bar, open to a color photograph of salmon à la crème and green peppercorns, and as each guest arrived, Bannister offered the book for viewing and announced with some pride that he had re-created the dish for the evening meal.

Over a Scotch, I mentioned to Bannister my keen desire to dine on made-in-Scotland haggis. It turned out that one of my fellow

guests, at that moment seated in the bar with his wife, was a butcher named Hamlet who had brought with him three freshly made haggises from his shop in the town of Kingussie. I extracted from Bannister a vow that he would study for Constable or Turner.

Tullich Lodge serves set menus, and my first meal in the walnut-paneled dining room consisted of a hot, heavy cream soup made with chicken and diced veal kidney. This was followed by the cold salmon in aspic (good, although the aspic was a bit runny), a salad and a generous assortment of cheeses, imported and local. And breads. The breads of Scotland — from the thick, flat, crusty whole-grain rounds to the thin, flat, crunchy oatmeal "cakes" — are among the best I have ever sampled anywhere. And the breads at Tullich Lodge, produced by a local bakery, were the best I tasted in Scotland.

On the second evening we had haggis as the first course. The meaty dish, made with the chopped liver, heart and other innards of the sheep and cooked inside the animal's stomach, was superb, and a far cry from the spurious versions I have tasted at home. This haggis was delectably tender in texture and marvelously seasoned with chopped onions and a generous amount of black pepper. I was told that it is customary in Scotland to eat haggis with a glass of Scotch, taken neat. (You can also give the dish an added fillip by pouring a small glass of Scotch over it when it is spooned onto your plate.) The haggis was served with its traditional accompaniments, turnips and potatoes. It was a dream come true.

I am told that there will be shooting and fishing lodges as grand and as pleasant as Tullich Estate, close to Grantown-on-Spey, but as a non-sportsman, I would be hard put to believe it. With some small reservations, I found it pretty much of a paradise.

The turreted stone mansions in which guests are housed is as impressive as the castle at Inverlochy. It is furnished to a sportsman's taste, with game and shooting gear mounted on the walls among landscapes and shooting and fishing prints. I was housed in one of the towers overlooking an enormous expanse of countryside and the River Spey. It could have been a study for Constable or Turner.

The food was, with a few exceptions, outstanding. I recall dining on what was probably the best-textured and tastiest gravlax I have ever eaten, with, of course, a mustard sauce. We were regaled with fantastic smoked salmon, small puff pastry bouchées filled with creamed mushrooms, uncommonly good roast lamb with orange and herb stuffing, excellent rare roast beef, excepted roast pork and a poached salmon that could rarely be bettered at any other table in Scotland. Among the desserts were a lemon mousse, a French apple tart with apricot glaze, a chocolate mousse and that specialty of Australia and New Zealand, the great meringue round filled with raspberries and cream known as a Pavlova.

There were only two disappointing meals, a soggy quiche Lorraine and an uninspired cold roast chicken at one lunch and an ordinary haggis that was served to me privately one evening when all the other guests were out shooting grouse or fishing. It was, by my own standards, a bit starchy and chewy. My other areas of mid-discontent were the dining arrangement and the shower. Meals are taken at a single, perfectly appointed table, whereas I much prefer the solitude (if I'm dining alone) or privacy (if I'm dining with one or two companions) that separate tables afford. As for that shower, it was the devil's own contrivance, a sort of rubber stethoscope that you were supposed to attach to the hot and cold water taps; one end always fell off, so that you were either scalded or frozen.

But the 21,000-acre estate is a glorious place for slugabeds like me as well as for sportsmen. I took long walks every day, especially along the magnificent River Spey, where salmon jumped out of water as the fishermen cast their lines and prayed for rain (fish, they tell me, bite better in the rain.) To shore order, I found it pretty much of a paradise.

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It was a dream come true.

I had become as enamored of the River Spey as I was of those myriad Scottish lakes that can, of course, be counted among the Lord's most inspired creations.

Culloden House, near Inverness, was not among my happier experiences in Scotland. The house has some historical associations — it reputedly stands on the ruins of the Renaissance castle in which Bonnie Prince Charlie slept the night before he lost his last great battle on British soil — the Battle of Culloden. The present house dates from the late 18th century, and is designed in the Adam style.

The problem is that Culloden House is somewhat shabby, and its furnishings are a bit dowdy. To be fair, I have stayed at a relatively modern bedroom with the best radio reception I had found in Scotland, while the shower was almost wholly acceptable as Scottish showers go.

The food seemed routine. I lunched on slightly overcooked grilled salmon and a tasty assortment of mixed vegetables (including eggplant and cauliflower) and I dined on overcooked stuffed lobster bathed in an excess of butter. The breakfast, I must admit, was admirable — sausages, a choice of kippers or mayonnaise — conceivably the purest, most properly poached salmon I have ever had.

On the single evening I spent at Culloden House, an imposing number of non-English-speaking Japanese tourists checked into the hotel. One of them sat at the piano and launched into "Auld Lang Syne" and "Loch Lomond." The hotel's brochure says that "Prince Charlie had to leave in a hurry," and I took my cue from that.

I had high hopes for the Isle of Eriska Hotel at Leidsaig, a turreted Victorian structure set on an island in Loch Linne, a seductively beautiful body of water. I knew that it is rated by one motororing guide as one of the four best hostels in Britain and I knew that the proprietor was the Rev. Robin Buchanan-Smith of the Presbyterian Church.

I was put into a minor state of ebola on my arrival. I was ushered into a tiny, crenelated room suitable for a cloistered or monastic life. But I was out on this trip to do penance — out at better than \$70 a night. Then I discovered that there was no top sheet on my very narrow bed, only an eiderdown comforter, under the likes of which I have never been able to sleep properly. I requested a top sheet and was told that my comforter should suffice. An hour later, the woman in charge knocked under and gave me another sheet.

I walked into the bar and soon a tall man with a theatrical presence entered and approached me. It was Buchanan-Smith, a bluff, hearty man with a bone-crushing handshake.

Dinner began with very good deep-fried cheese balls made of cream-puff pastry and a delicate, frothy mousse of kippers. There was a rich and spicy fresh tomato soup, with more of that extraordinary brown bread. A roast leg of lamb was a trifle overcooked but wonderfully tender and fragrant with fresh rosemary, served with oven-baked potatoes with onion and slightly tough broad beans. The chocolate mousse cake was competently made and the oranges in Grand Marnier sauce very much worthwhile. The cheeses, an impressive assortment of Stiltons and Brie, were served, as is often the case in Britain, with the water wafer I dislike intensely.

I had reserved a room for two nights at the Isle of Eriska, and had to pay a \$42 cancellation charge when I left after one.

I had heard from friends in America that a

young couple from New York, Robert and Jane Taylor, had opened a charming inn called the Ardshiel House out far from the Isle of Eriska, and it was there I repaired.

Ardshiel means a "high lookout place" or "watchtower"; the house itself stands in a magnificent setting, wooded with huge, ancient sycamore oaks and holly trees. It was built as a manor house in 1545, sacked during one uprising or another and rebuilt in 1760. The Taylors have furnished it in simple good taste. My bedroom was uncommonly pleasant, bright and quite modern, with extensive views over Loch Linne.

The food was intelligently conceived and excellently prepared. The Taylors provided with the best cheese soup — this one a blend of Cheddar and Stilton — I have ever eaten. (To tell the truth, I had never much cared for cheese soup before.) There was a detectable, innovative and wholly unexpected preparation of monkfish with a sauce of Oriental inspiration made with soy sauce, ginger and scallions. Then there was cold salmon with freshly made mayonnaise — conceivably the purest, most properly poached salmon I have ever had.

The food seemed routine. I lunched on slightly overcooked grilled salmon and a tasty assortment of mixed vegetables (including eggplant and cauliflower) and I dined on overcooked stuffed lobster bathed in an excess of butter. The breakfast, I must admit, was admirable — sausages, a choice of kippers or mayonnaise — conceivably the purest, most properly poached salmon I have ever had.

On the single evening I spent at Culloden House, an imposing number of non-English-speaking Japanese tourists checked into the hotel. One of them sat at the piano and launched into "Auld Lang Syne" and "Loch Lomond." The hotel's brochure says that "Prince Charlie had to leave in a hurry," and I took my cue from that.

I had high hopes for the Isle of Eriska Hotel at Leidsaig, a turreted Victorian structure set on an island in Loch Linne, a seductively beautiful body of water. I knew that it is rated by one motororing guide as one of the four best hostels in Britain and I knew that the proprietor was the Rev. Robin Buchanan-Smith of the Presbyterian Church.

I was put into a minor state of ebola on my arrival. I was ushered into a tiny, crenelated room suitable for a cloistered or monastic life. But I was out on this trip to do penance — out at better than \$70 a night. Then I discovered that there was no top sheet on my very narrow bed, only an eiderdown comforter, under the likes of which I have never been able to sleep properly. I requested a top sheet and was told that my comforter should suffice. An hour later, the woman in charge knocked under and gave me another sheet.

I walked into the bar and soon a tall man with a theatrical presence entered and approached me. It was Buchanan-Smith, a bluff, hearty man with a bone-crushing handshake.

Dinner began with very good deep-fried cheese balls made of cream-puff pastry and a delicate, frothy mousse of kippers. There was a rich and spicy fresh tomato soup, with more of that extraordinary brown bread. A roast leg of lamb was a trifle overcooked but wonderfully tender and fragrant with fresh rosemary, served with oven-baked potatoes with onion and slightly tough broad beans. The chocolate mousse cake was competently made and the oranges in Grand Marnier sauce very much worthwhile. The cheeses, an impressive assortment of Stiltons and Brie, were served, as is often the case in Britain, with the water wafer I dislike intensely.

I had reserved a room for two nights at the Isle of Eriska, and had to pay a \$42 cancellation charge when I left after one.

I had heard from friends in America that a

young couple from New York, Robert and Jane Taylor, had opened a charming inn called the Ardshiel House out far from the Isle of Eriska, and it was there I repaired.

Ardshiel means a "high lookout place" or "watchtower"; the house itself stands in a magnificent setting, wooded with huge, ancient sycamore oaks and holly trees. It was built as a manor house in 1545, sacked during one uprising or another and rebuilt in 1760. The Taylors have furnished it in simple good taste. My bedroom was uncommonly pleasant, bright and quite modern, with extensive views over Loch Linne.

The food was intelligently conceived and excellently prepared. The Taylors provided with the best cheese soup — this one a blend of Cheddar and Stilton — I have ever eaten. (To tell the truth, I had never much cared for cheese soup before.) There was a detectable, innovative and wholly unexpected preparation of monkfish with a sauce of Oriental inspiration made with soy sauce, ginger and scallions. Then there was cold salmon with freshly made mayonnaise — conceivably the purest, most properly poached salmon I have ever had.

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Splendor and Confusion in Festival of India

by Souren Melikian

around the second to third century that is hardly represented in the West.

The 17th-century Islamic slab mentioned before, apparently from some monument at Bijapur not otherwise identified in the catalog, is likewise a revelation for the Western public. Here again, however, it is easily overlooked, isolated as it is among unrelated objects and poorly lit like two-thirds of the show. It would have been worth mentioning in passing for the information of the nonspecialist that there is more Islamic architecture to be seen in India than in most other countries in the world.

This is likewise left in the dark, literally and metaphorically, concerning the miniatures, of which there is a substantial contingent. The formidable impact of small-format painting from the Iranian world, including present-day Afghanistan in which the Mogul dynasty had its summer capital, Kabul, is not explained. It might have helped to point out somewhere that the miniatures carrying texts in the Arabic alphabet all illustrate Persian poetry or chronicles because Persian was the universal language of literature and administration under the Islamic statesmen, frequently of Turkish stock, who ruled much of India from the 11th century on.

More generally, the fact that from the early 16th century on, the Indian upper classes adhered to Persian fashions in every field, tailoring them to their own tastes, explains a lot in art as well as in culture. If a miniature illustrating a war theme from a Hindu Ragamala cycle is composed in a vertical format, rather than the indigenous horizontal format and shows princes riding horses fitted with Iranian trappings, fighting with scimitar and bow, and dressed in Islamic attire, the reason lies in the extraordinary cultural interpenetration that characterized Hindustan, as the Persianized Moslems called India for centuries.

This Indo-Persian synthesis was eventually to find a political expression through the emergence of present-day Pakistan. But throughout India, there were areas where the process repeated itself, such as the Bahamani sultante in the Deccan and its school of Persian-derived miniature painting of which a little masterpiece can be seen in the exhibition (No. 49).

Often, too, cultural divergence resulting from different religious allegiances could be observed within the same city. To the Hindu, the terms of reference were those of ancient India, which found expression in Sanskrit literature. To the Moslem, they were those of Kuranic metaphysics and Persian literature, part of it imported and much written in India itself.

It is not just that historical development becomes unintelligible in the process. It makes it impossible for the uninformed spectator to get gradually acquainted with unfamiliar artistic languages. Instead of the visual progression that any initiation to remote art forms requires, he is treated to a huddle of facts.

International datebook

April 10-11, 1982

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AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) — April 15: Jörg Demus piano (Mozart, Beethoven); Vienna Chamber Orchestra; Phorvez Mstisi conductor; Jelcine Liao flute (Hendl, Salzert). •Musikverein (tel: 63.81.50) — April 11: Vienna Philharmonic; Gerd Albrecht conductor (Wendt, Schubert); April 15: Igo Koch piano (Brahms, Chopin); April 16: Kuchi Quartet (Mozart, Schumann). •Stadtoper (tel: 5324-2651) — April 10: "Farnal"; April 11: "Don Giovanni"; April 12: "Salomé"; April 13: "Swan Lake"; April 14: "La Bohème"; April 15: "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"; April 16: "Der Rosenkavalier." •Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.71.511) — Through April: "Eva." •Volkssoper (tel: 5324-2651) — April 10, 16: "Kiss Me Kate"; April 11: "La Vie Parfaite"; April 14: "Za und Zimmermann."

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS. Théâtre Royal du Parc (tel: 511.41.47) — April 10-11: "L'Alzate"; Yves Jamaitic. April 15-16: "Le Faucon" (Balzen).

ENGLAND

LONDON. Barbican Center (tel: 628.81.96) — April 10: Local Concert Orchestra, French Acapella (Opera Galaxie); Night Flight: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra; Christina Ortiz piano (Beethoven); April 12: Johann Strauss Orchestra and Dancers. To June 26: "Afternoon" France, New Images of Music 1945-54. •Cambridge Arts Fair: April 15-18: Greenwich Theater (tel: 555.77.551) — To April 17: "The Asiatique" (Sartre). •The Hayward Gallery — To June 13: "In the Image of Man"; Indian art. •London Coliseum — April 10: "Mata Basterji"; April 10, 14: "Mary Stuart"; April 16: "Pelleas and Melisande."

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FRANCE

ITALY, GREECE or TUNIS

London

By Max Wyman

The

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Etruscans and Leonardo in Florence

by Susan Lumsden

FLORANCE — The Archaeological Museum, restorer of the splendid Etruscan bronze, has done it again. The Etruscan Frontone di Tarquinia (on view here until Oct. 3) is just one of the many small, specialized exhibitions that Florence serves up so well from its endless back kitchen of art. There are currently three such exhibitions running in Florence, each rooted in local history.

The frontone, or pediment, over the entrance to the Etruscan temple of Tarquinia, has none of the rippling power and beauty of the bronze Greek warriors that drew mobs to the museum last year. This huge fragment masterwork says more about the love, or madness, of the archaeologist for his subject.

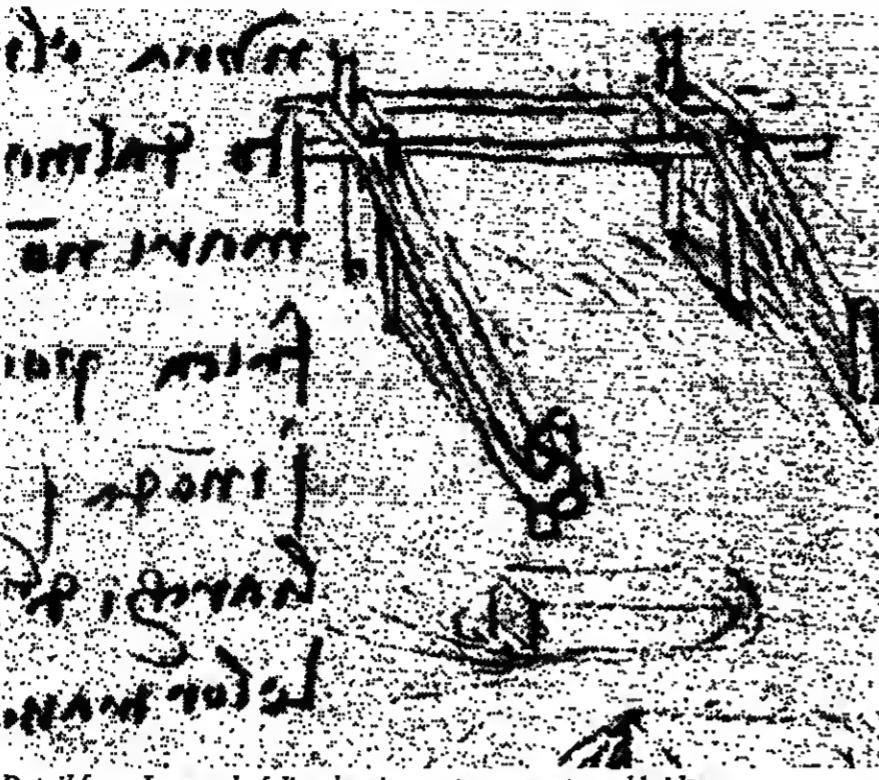
It was built in the fourth century B.C., when Rome was a promising town and Etruria a powerful federation with artistic and commercial ties with Greece. Since then, it has been destroyed and salvaged at least four times, most recently after the Florence flood of 1966. It succumbed in the second century B.C. to the Gauls, in the first century B.C. to a fire and in 1885 to the Italian Army, which mounted a fortress on the site in southern Tuscany near the present port of Orbetello.

While they were excavating for the foundation, soldiers found sculptured terra-cotta fragments of the Etruscan temple. Archaeologists scavenged for the rest, but couldn't stop the fort. The fragments, reassembled later in Florence, were found to illustrate the saga of the seven warrior of Thebes, dramatized by both Aeschylus and Euripides. During a second excavation of the Tarquinia hillside in 1962-69, the fragments were found, showing Oedipus, blind, bent and mourning over the bodies of his two sons, killed in a fratricidal battle over his kingdom.

The real discovery of this latest reconstruction is the extent to which Greek culture and religion were assimilated not only by the inland Etruscans but subsequently by the Florentines during the early Renaissance.

The Waters, the Earth and the Universe, scientific writings and drawings by Leonardo da Vinci (at the Palazzo Vecchio until May 3), will be best appreciated by those who can read Renaissance Italian backward. They were executed in Florence from 1506 to 1511, using mirror writing, at the time Leonardo was painting the Battle of Anghiari in the Palazzo Vecchio. Experts say that he drew on the atmospheric conclusions he arrived at in these 36 disassembled folio pages for the vaporous background of the Mona Lisa.

He worked on a double sheet at a time, filling the four pages with related thoughts and



Detail from Leonardo folio, showing water currents and bridge.

sketches, on bubbles, siphons, dams, submarines and moonlight. There is even a design for a flood deviation canal on the Arno River — unfortunately never realized. The separated folios with their red chalk doodlings allow for easier viewing than in their bound book form and offer the illusory intimacy of seeing Leonardo at work.

After his death, the folios resurfaced in the belongings of the Milanese sculptor Giuglielmo della Porta. They were recognized and bought, for a large sum, by the painter Giuseppe Ghezzi. He sold them in 1717 to the first Earl of Leicester, in whose family they remained. In 265 years, they were shown publicly twice.

The folios might have been returned to Italy had it not been for the 1980 earthquake. Italy, short of funds, was unable to meet the \$5.8-million bid of the American millionaire Armand Hammer when the Codex Leicester, as it was then called, was auctioned at Christie's in London. As the Codex Hammer, it has already been displayed in Los Angeles and Washington, and will go on to be shown in Paris, Edinburgh and Stockholm.

Also in the Palazzo Vecchio (until May 16)

is the exhibition Tapestries of the Sun King, Louis XIV, who commissioned these large works from the Gobelins factory between 1665 and 1680. They are usually housed at Versailles and Fontainebleau, and this is the first time they have been on loan outside France. The 16 tapestries have a historical link with Florence. Jean Lefebvre, who became director of the Gobelins factory in 1662, was born here; since his father, Pierre, was supervisor of the tapestry works founded in 1545 by Cosimo I de' Medici.

Here, framed by the 16th-century frescoes of Giorgio Vasari in the Salone dei Cinquecento, the tapestries strike a complementary symbiosis of color, line and subject: the triumphs of the monarchy of Louis XIV played off those of the earlier republic of Florence.

The exchange between the two cultures was particularly smooth when both Catherine and Maria de' Medici married French kings and brought their entourages, and kitchen staffs, with them to France. As any good Florentine will tell you, the Florentines taught the French not only how to make tapestries, but virtually everything, including how to cook.

Bruges, Materialism and Memling

by Esther Garcia

BRUGES, Belgium — Bruges' past is stronger than its present. Legends and history, heroes and anecdotes, the small city near the North Sea has them all. With the city girdled and crisscrossed by canals, the crystal windows of its ancient houses reflect a silvery, fine and hazy light. In the 15th century, before the canals that connected it to the sea silted over, Bruges was a center of trade. The Burgundian dukes held their court here, and here Philip the Good founded the Order of the Golden Fleece, the most exclusive chivalric club of its time, with a bit of wool as part of its emblem.

Bruges' energy and power declined when its outlet to the sea was cut off by a series of misfortunes, and its wool trade was overwhelmed by energetic English competition. Its elegant Renaissance architecture and narrow streets today seem to be preserved, but the activity in them is mostly touristic. Like a more stylish Disneyland or Williamsburg, it has greater numbers of people looking on than actually living there.

Still, Bruges' beauty and its treasures have their own vitality: the imposing Carillon Tower on the main square; the extravagant, Oriental-looking Church of Jerusalem; the Relic of the Holy Blood, which dates from the Second Crusade; and, uppermost, the Memling Collection, which is housed in the 12th-century Hospital Saint-Jean building.

Hans Memling was one of the artists who was attracted by the prosperity of Bruges. Wounded while fighting in France, he returned to Bruges in the late 15th century to be cured at the hospital. Grateful for the good care, he presented several paintings to the hospital, the nucleus of the present collection.

The Memling Museum is tucked away in a wing of the rambling building, which was used as a hospital from 1188 to 1573 and which has become a national monument. There is a cool and somber approach to the museum, through high, vaulted halls lined with the modest works of anonymous Flemish masters. The impact of Memling's masterpieces is greater for their being in unassuming company and in a humble setting.

The five works that make up the Memling Collection are all of major importance: "The Shrine of St. Ursula," which depicts the Ursuline legend in six panels; the famous "Madonna of Marin van Nieuwenhove," which has traveled more than any other of his works; "Sibylla Sambele," a portrait of a young woman; "The Adoration of the Magi" and, finally, the work that is considered to be his masterpiece, a large triptych, "The Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine."

The commendable bourgeois values of Flemish civilization, and its discovery of the good things that made could provide, produced a particular kind of art. Flemish realism reflects the involvement with material goods, and the first flush of optimism that comfort and prosperity brought about. Michelangelo described Flemish painting as: "The painting of stiffs — bricks and mortar, the grass of the fields, the shadows of trees, bridges and rivers with little figures here and there. They paint in Flanders only to deceive the external eye."

The painting of "stiffs," that realism, Flemish painters brought to perfection, is at its height in Memling's work. But because of his genius, his realism does not "only deceive the external eye"; it gives a concrete form to the spirit of his protagonists. The crushed patch of velvet on St. Catherine's sleeve, the worn edge of the buckle on the slipper of St. John's executioner, Mary's slightly pursed lips as she holds an apple out to her child — these are not virtuous gestures but a delicate structure on which a larger reality rests. The accidental detail, rendered with precision and jewel-like clarity, allows Memling to erase the border between everyday reality and the spiritual quality of the figures he portrays.



"The Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine," detail.

The angel in the central panel of "The Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine" is not an anonymous celestial creature. He is wearing a richly brocaded collar, his collar is slightly rounded and there is a flush on one of his cheeks where he leaned against the harp he is playing. He has been brought firmly into our own world.

Bruges' prosperity has ebbed, but its energy is still vividly present in the Memling Museum. The combination of high-mindedness and materialism that was exemplified by the Order of the Golden Fleece produced the highest expression of realistic art in Memling's works, a realism that translates abstract qualities into human dimension.

The Memling Museum, in the Hospital Saint-Jean, is open from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Monday morning.

The Old Art of Decorating Eggs

by Mavis Guinard

NYON, Switzerland — Some wonder whether the chicken or the egg came first. In this little town, between Lausanne and Geneva, the accent is on the egg. It is being shown in every possible guise in the turreted castle standing above the lake.

The egg — as a symbol of the mystery of creation — is found in most ancient civilizations whether Egyptian, Chinese or Inca. The Persians may have been the first to exchange red painted eggs in the spring and still do. In Europe, the oldest painted egg was found in the fourth-century sarcophagus of a little girl in Germany.

Early Christianity smoothly assimilated the pagan custom and gave it another meaning as the symbol of resurrection. The habit of decorating and giving Easter eggs spread all over Europe. It was also, incidentally, a way of disposing of the eggs that had piled up during Lent, when it was forbidden to eat them.

In Ukraine and most of Central Europe, gaily colored eggs with geometric patterns seem almost magic. They are tossed onto the roof, into the earth or the furrows for protection. Using a wax-and-dye technique, basketfuls are prepared by the entire family during Lent and blessed for the Easter table.

A Bavarian clergyman once composed a series of sermons just on the ways of decorating the *ovum pascale*. In recent years this fine art has been enjoying an enthusiastic revival in Switzerland. Easter egg masters are held before Easter in Bern, St. Gall, Basel, Zurich and Nyon.

They are great places to watch artists' demonstrations, buy decorated eggs or invest in a few empty shells to try your own thing.

From the ostrich to the canary, eggs come in one shape and many

sizes. Their soft ivory, beige, pale blue or green backgrounds lend themselves to painting, staining or dyeing. Designs can be drawn, dappled, batiked, scratched or etched on the smooth surface. Straw, beads, felt or ribbon can be glued on.

All it takes is lots of patience and ingenuity. From a pastime, Heidi Haupt-Battaglia of Bern has built up her collection of more than 2,000 eggs by attempting most of the old techniques herself, as well as buying unusual eggs from other artists. In Nyon, she shows them with related objects like antique egg cups, woven baskets, jewelry or pottery animals.

One traditional way to decorate an egg is to dye it, then scratch out a design from the colored layer with a scalpel or a fine cutter. Monika Bielenholz, a Vaudois artist, uses this technique to turn out chicks, rabbits and hedgehogs. An intensely blue-eyed baby owl starts out of one very dark egg.

Francis Zimmerman, from Soleure, uses the same scratch technique to bring out cobwebs of lace against the tinted shell. Some, like Vreni Messerer, are so used to covering eggs with wreaths of flowers they hardly glance at their busy hands as they characterize.

Many craftsmen are transferring forms of Swiss folk art to the egg. Hansruedi Stuber usually paints furniture in St. Gall. He likes to paint romantic bouquets and landscapes in miniature portraits on the smallest egg he can find. But his masterpiece seems to be a solemn procession of cows winding their way to summer pasture around a 7-inch ostrich egg.

Ueli Hofer cuts out pastoral scenes in white paper, then glues the decoupage onto a dyed egg. The largest is set out by the naturally dark blue background of a *nandu* egg.

Many craftsmen have gone back to icons of traditional Easter symbols for their inspiration. Several other artists are trying to break with tradition.

Jürg Friedrich draws tondo l'œil zippers and paper clips on his eggs. A young engineer from Zurich, Zwoboda, protects his designs with wax, then dips the shell in some acid far more biting than the usual vinegar or semeckut to obtain deeply etched designs on duck shells.

Ursula and Walter Föhr of Zurich pierce egg shells with a dentist's drill to obtain their lacy patterns.

Not all decorating need be that difficult. The most important is to choose an egg from a young, contented hen. Mass-produced eggs have thin shells, old hens lay bumpy eggs. Experts puncture the shells and empty the egg by blowing out the contents. For the novice, it's easier to hard-boil the egg for an hour. The danger in the long run is that the dried yolk will harden like a marble and may break the shell when moved.

Lovely colors come from natural dyes. When boiled, onion peels yields orange, cochineal hot pink and red, fern or spinach shades of green. Once steeped in the filtered color, eggs are cooled to the desired shade. They are then rinsed under cold water, dried and polished with a ring of bacon. In a recent book explaining 27 decorating techniques, Heidi Haupt says a patterned effect can be obtained by tying a scrap of printed material around the egg. Only the tied side may be blurred, the other will be clear. Boil for half an hour.

You can also press a flower on the egg and tie a nylon stocking around it, and color it by boiling it in the dye. But the easiest trick of all is simply to bury your colored eggs in an anthill. The ants will decorate them for you by crosscutting them with tracks of formic acid all over.

They may also wonder where that egg came from.

Marché de l'Oeuf, Chateau de Nyon, 9-12 a.m. and 2-6 p.m. Until April 25.

Two hen eggs with pencil designs by Jürg Friedrich.

London: Painting and Sculpture

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — It is to the continuing disgrace of the British Council, which is government-funded to circulate our native culture beyond these shores, that no exhibition has been arranged anywhere overseas for the quintessentially English painter Lowry.

The quality of the work available may be gauged from a show of 32 Major Paintings by L.S. Lowry (1887-1976) at the Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, S.W.3, to April 18.

Several of the works are, of course, the typical northern industrial townscapes with the bustling, stylized matchstick figures; but also included are a number of bleak moorland pictures; the "Stone Circle, Cornwall"; and some of the magnificent gray-on-gray sea pictures, fully the equal of the best Courbets on the same theme.

The sea features also in New Aspects: The Recent Work of Art van Kraijenburg at the Alwin Gallery, 9-10 Grafton Street, W.1, to April 22. The sea here, however, is the sun-baked Mediterranean, and these are the first fruits of the artist's permanent removal from England to southern Spain. The move has given his painting, al-

ways lively and witty, an even greater sparkle and panache. David Rees continues his progress with more delightful intimate paintings, in this his 18th one-man show, at the Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, W.1, to April 21.

He takes as his principal theme effervescent London teenage girls, bedecked in the most recent up-to-the-minute fashions; or relaxing in their flowery kimonos and flimsy housecoats, in sun-filled rooms, often furnished with intricately patterned rugs, and jars of summer flowers on lacy tablespools. These are joyous, youthful paintings, infinitely optimistic.

Optimism was scarcely a feature of Edward Burra's large watercolors (a medium his chronic sicknesses compelled him to use and master in an unique way). Nevertheless, most of the dozen paintings of his final year — Edward Burra 1975-1976, at the Le Feuvre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, W.1, have a resigned, ripe mellowness about them, rarely seen in the acidulous creations of his youth and middle age. This is particularly true of "Scootney Castle Gardens" (1975) and "Sussex Landscapes No. 2" (1976).

Harry Jackson is virtually unique among artists, having started as an abstract expressionist and

Finally, at Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, W.1, to May 8, is the delightful London debut of the

American sculptor Robert Cronin.

His small constructions are of metallic wire grids with imitate shapes attached, all oil-painted in many delicate and happy colors. Some have likened the sculptures to minute Miró, but it is a comparison that does not seem to be valid. Cronin sculptures are lighter and airier than the Spaniard's, though they do have in common an element of visual wit.

Paul Chalet (Bar de l'Aventure, 53 rue Berthe, Paris 16, to April 20) has chosen to produce a sequence of 25 works that, taken as a whole, could be compared to the musical structure of theme and variation. Here the theme is simple and commonplace: a head of cabbage that sits large as life in its maritacile plumpness toward the bottom of a tall sheet of drawing paper.

The basic idea is a real challenge because cabbage is an imperfect roundness without the serenity of even the apple, an inarticulate, rustic "thiness" that just sits there like a snail's parody of a rose. Chalet takes this theme and tries it out in a variety of media and idioms, from nature study through collage to an iridescent transformation, and the whole constitutes something of an inventory, not of the essence of a simple theme, but of the ways of orchestrating it.

"Pantheiste" is a word too easily applied to nature painters when one doesn't know what else to say. It sounds vague and also vaguely cozy. Jacques Hartmann (Galerie Paris 7, to April 30) is an incisive painter and draftsman who could

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**Apache Obtains Bank of America Credit Line**

Reuters

SAN FRANCISCO — Bank of America has said it will lend Apache Corp. as much as \$180 million to finance lease-acquisition obligations under a joint venture for oil and gas exploration in the Gulf of Mexico.

The bank said Thursday that Apache will be able to borrow the money over a period ending Dec. 31, 1985, initially at annual interest of 10 percent.

Funds for the loan will come from four major pension accounts handled by the bank's trust department. The funds are to receive an additional amount of interest equal to 3 percent of oil and gas revenues attributable to Apache's share of the venture through the year 2031. The financing is part of a new investment fund for employee-benefit plans, Bank of America said.

Nissan Profit Is Said to Show 5% Gain in Year

Reuters

TOKYO — Nissan Motor is expected to report that operating profit in the year ended March 31 rose about 5 percent to 175 billion yen (\$704 million), securities sources said Friday. Sales climbed about 6 percent to 3.2 trillion yen, they said.

A Nissan spokesman declined to comment on last year's performance but said the estimate "is not a bad guess."

The sources said sales of completed vehicles in the year fell to about 2.56 million from 2.62 million because of import restrictions in the U.S. and Europe. Sales of unassembled vehicles rose to 226,000 from 190,000, the sources said.

Honda Says Research Spending Hurt Net

Reuters

TOKYO — Honda Motor said Friday that increased spending on research and marketing hurt earnings in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28.

A Honda spokesman told reporters that the need to apply rustproofing to cars exported to the ice-bound North American market also reduced earnings.

The company said its unconsolidated earnings in the year fell 19.5 percent to 24.25 billion yen (\$97.6 million). Sales are expected to be announced in May.

Bigger Venezuelan Stake in U.S. Bank Cleared

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board has approved a Venezuelan company's effort to increase its ownership in Florida National Banks.

The Fed, in a letter made public Thursday, said C.A. Cavedas Sistemas Financieras could increase its holding in Florida National to 24.99 percent from 9.9 percent. The Jacksonville, Fla., bank holding company has been an acquisition target of both Chemical New York and South Bank of Miami.

In its letter, the board also criticized Florida National about "allegations concerning control of shares, controlling influence and the adequacy of Cavedas' financial resources to undertake the proposed share acquisition." The Fed said it had "found no substantial evidence to support" the charges.

Canada Softens Stance On Foreign Oil SharesBy Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times

TORONTO — The government's competing introduction of a package of energy legislation designed to reduce foreign ownership in Canada's oil industry, has softened the possible effects on foreign shareholders.

Apparently to calm critics, the government has removed proposals to allow companies in certain cases to force foreigners to sell their shares. The legislation would, however, allow Canadian oil companies to restrict foreign purchases of future stock issues.

To accomplish its goal, the government designed a series of sliding tax and grant incentives for exploration and production. The greater a company's Canadian ownership, the larger the benefit from a 25-percent frontier-exploration grant on federal land for a company with 60 Canadian ownership today to 80-percent grants in 1986 for a company with 76-percent Canadian ownership.

The eight new measures, all introduced in Parliament by the Liberal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Ottawa this week, are pieces of a larger energy bill that provoked a parliamentary boycott by Conservatives last month.

As part of a political settlement, the government agreed to break apart the bill, which is the major enabling legislation for the Nation-

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Eric Gabus will relinquish the post of Nestle's chief financial officer to join Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. in London as deputy chairman in May. He will concentrate on developing international mergers and acquisitions business and other financial services for multinational corporations.

* * *

Salomon Brothers International has appointed John G. Simpson as manager of the London headquarters office. He will report to Charles S. McVeigh 3d, managing director.

* * *

Michel Frappier has been named general director of J. Walter Thompson Brussels. Mr. Frappier was previously general director for the Montreal branch of the company and is on the board of Walter Thompson Canada.

* * *

Marc Vuillermet has been named president of the board of Midland Bank France. He replaces Herve de Carmoy, who remains on the board. Mr. de Carmoy, general manager of Midland Bank, is also president of the board of BCT Midland Bank and is responsible for Midland Bank in Europe.

* * *

Pierre Hertz has been appointed head of the International Division of the Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur. He succeeds Guy Raton Dauva, who has been named managing director of Crédit Commercial de France.

* * *

Jack S. Harrison has been named group director and deputy chairman of Du Pont de Nemours in Geneva. Mr. Har-



Eric Gabus

rison previously was director of the finishes division of Du Pont. He succeeds Robert v.d. Laft who returns to the parent company in Delaware as general manager of the information systems department.

* * *

J. Huist has been appointed managing director of Ray-O-Vision Europe. He succeeds M.H. Williams, who is retiring. Mr. Huist previously was director of finance and administration.

* * *

Hertz has appointed Fredy M. Deffis vice president and general manager of René Car, Hertz Europe. He previously was division vice president of operations and will now be responsible for all aspects of the company's car rental activities in Europe.

* * *

Jack S. Harrison has been named group director and deputy chairman of Du Pont de Nemours in Geneva. Mr. Har-

Fokker Thriving in Hard Times For Manufacturers of AirplanesBy Harry Trimborn
Los Angeles Times Service

AMSTERDAM — Fokker, which built fighter planes for the Red Baron in World War I, is displaying robust health in an industry suffering serious ailments.

"We are doing quite well," Leo J.N. Stein, an official at Fokker headquarters here, said almost apologetically. "In fact, the recession has helped us. In their efforts to save money, potential buyers are now more interested in our planes."

Fokker production lines are busy turning out the twin-turboprop F-27 Friendship and its twin-jet sister ship, the F-28 Fellowship. Other work includes construction of parts, mainly wing sections, for Airbus Industrie's A300 and A310 jets and two British short-haul transports.

According to the company's latest figures, Fokker earned \$2.2 million on sales of nearly \$190 million in the first half of 1981. A year earlier, profit was \$4.47 million, but that was lower in proportion to sales than 1981's figure. The company also was profitable in 1979 but had losses in the two previous years.

Stress on Civil Aviation

Fokker is heavily dependent on the unsteady civil aviation industry. Military orders, a constant and dependable source of income for some airplane makers, account for only 16 percent of Fokker's sales. Its military work — failed for its association with Manfred von Richthofen, Germany's World War I ace — now consists mainly of final assembly of General Dynamics F-16 fighters for the Dutch and Norwegian air forces.

Production of the F-27 has been increased to 23 a year from 12 since 1980. F-28s are coming off the line at the rate of 12 a year.

To handle the extra work, Fokker has boosted the work force at its four plants in the Netherlands to 9,600 from 7,500 in 1980.

Fokker is unhappy about one of the few hopeful signs in the civil aviation industry: declining fuel prices. The decline was a factor in the February cancellation of a \$2-billion joint project with McDonnell Douglas to build a new 150-seat jetliner, the MDF-100, whose chief attraction had been fuel economy.

Mr. Stein said aviation fuel was expected to cost about \$1.50 a gallon by the time the first MDF-100 was test-flown in 1985. "But now fuel costs have dropped to about \$1 a gallon, and no one knows what is going to happen to fuel prices in the next few years," he said. This uncertainty over fuel prices led to a drop of airline interest in the plane.

Fokker is looking for another project. One possibility, Mr. Stein said, is developing a plane with engines using propellers made of carbon fiber. "But we don't think the technology for such an aircraft will be available until the late 1980s," Mr. Stein said.

In the meantime, Fokker plans to continue making the F-27 and F-28 for the next 10 to 15

years. That would give the F-27, introduced into airline service in 1958, the longest production life of any commercial airliner ever built. The company has sold 270 of the planes.

The F-28, which has been in production since 1969 and is designed for short and medium-length routes, has been less successful. Unlike the F-27, which reached its break-even point with the sale of the 125th plane, the F-28 has yet to become profitable after sales of 190 planes.

Fokker is one of the few large aircraft makers still entirely in private hands, though it has been rescued by government aid from time to time.

The company bears the name of Anthony Fokker, the son of a Dutch East Indies coffee planter. The young Mr. Fokker decided to drop out of school to learn flying and aircraft construction shortly after the turn of the century.

Role in World Wars

He went to Germany, then a major center for the fledgling aviation industry. With a German army lieutenant as a partner, Mr. Fokker built his first plane, called the Spider because of its mass of wiring, in Baden-Baden in 1910. He later founded Fokker Aviation Co. in Berlin and built warplanes for the German air force.

His attempts to sell his planes to other countries failed, and he remained in Germany during the war, in which Holland was neutral.

After the war, Fokker reestablished his company near Amsterdam. At the outbreak of World War II, Fokker was on the Allied side, but when Holland was overrun by the Germans, the plant was forced to build, maintain and repair German warplanes.

After the war, Fokker rebuilt its bomb-shattered facilities and served initially as a repair and maintenance plant for Allied aircraft. Later it began the licensed manufacture of British, French and American warplanes, such as the U.S.-F-104 Starfighter. The company also began developing planes of its own, including a widely used two-seat military trainer, but had no real success under its own name until it developed the F-27, which made its first test flight in November, 1955.

Initial sales of the F-27 were discouraging and the company seemed headed for demise. "We were in bad shape, until a man who knew nothing about the aircraft industry took over the company in 1979," Mr. Stein said.

He was Frans Swartout, 49, now chairman of the Fokker family, a member of an old Rotterdam shipping family that had organized and built what became Europe's largest shipping container firm.

The company, Mr. Stein said, had become hidebound, and Mr. Swartout put his ignorance of the aircraft industry to good use by asking the right questions.

The questions led to a massive reorganization of administration, sales and production that infused the company with what Mr. Stein called a new spirit among the work force.

U.S. Steel Corp. Freezes Sheet-Product PricesBy Jane Scaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Steel Corp. said Thursday it will freeze for the rest of the year the published prices on all of its sheet-steel products, which have been badly battered by low demand and high levels of imports.

A spokesman for the largest U.S. steelmaker called the action the first of its kind and said the company hoped it would help invigorate the economy. The company, which recently filed trade complaints against foreign steelmakers, said it hoped its action would offset the effect of imports on business.

The company also said it hoped its decision would "best permit our customers to plan their business

activities on a firm price basis for the rest of the year."

The steel industry has been plagued with low demand partly because of the world-wide increases in steel production around the world as well as depressed sales in industries such as autos, home-building and appliances that use steel sheet. The sheet and strip products whose prices will be frozen constitute between 35 and 40 percent of U.S. Steel's annual shipments, the spokesman said. They are hot-rolled, cold-rolled, electrical and galvanized sheet and strip products.

The Commerce Department is investigating whether the steelmakers from nine countries have sold steel at prices below their production costs or whether they were unfairly subsidized by their

governments. The department is expected to make its decision on the cases covering 90 percent of steel imports this summer. The International Trade Commission may then decide whether the imports injured the domestic industry.

Imports last year accounted for 16 percent of hot-rolled sheet, 9.9 percent of cold-rolled sheet and 18.9 percent of galvanized sheet sold in the United States, an industry analyst said. Import penetration of all steel mill products was 19 percent.

Although the percentage of import penetration in the sheet products was relatively small, that intrusion into the U.S. market was coupled with low demand, making it the most depressed part of the steel business, the analyst said.

The U.S. Steel spokesman said

the U.S. Steel spokesman would not disclose what prices the company charged.

Analysts both in and out of government had been predicting 1982 inflation of 6 percent to 7 percent, but after the recent reports some have adjusted their projections to as low as 4.5 percent.

During the past five months, inflation at the consumer level has been at an annual rate of around 4 percent, a major improvement from 13 percent in 1979, 12 percent in 1980 and 9 percent in 1981.

The U.S. Steel spokesman said he did not know whether the freeze would continue through 1983. "That's strictly a market influence situation," the spokesman said.

U.S. Steel and other steelmakers have in recent months been offering sizable discounts below published prices because of the weak demand, the analyst said.

The U.S. Steel spokesman would not disclose what prices the company charged.

Equipment Costs Rise

Capital equipment costs rose 0.5 percent in March after falling in February. The index rose 0.4 percent in March. GM and the union reached a tentative accord March

GM Workers Narrowly Clear \$2.5 Billion in Concessions

The Associated Press

DETROIT — The United Auto Workers union said Friday that its members narrowly ratified a two-and-one-half-year contract granting \$2.5 billion in concessions to General Motors.

"It was a long struggle from January," Owen Bieber, UAW vice president in charge of the union's GM department, said at a news conference.

The official tally was 114,468 — or 52 percent — in favor and 105,000 opposed.

"The closeness of the vote makes it clear that this was a very difficult and painful step for our UAW-GM members, yet one taken in an attempt to address our problems in these very troubled economic times," the UAW's president, Douglas Fraser, said.

"Hopefully we'll go back to the bargaining table in 1984 to negotiate with a healthy industry in an expanding economy."

Toward Cooperation

Alfred Warren Jr., GM's vice president, industrial relations, said: "This contract opens a new chapter in American labor relations and clearly signals a move for us in a new direction — away from confrontation and toward cooperation, away from our adversarial past and toward a new alliance aimed at maintaining a competitive leadership in our products and assuring job security for all our employees."

Discussing the closeness of the vote, Mr. Fraser said some workers resented recent statements by GM's chairman, Roger Smith, who threatened in January to close plants if the UAW refused to accept the contract offer.

UAW leaders had strongly recommended approval of the accord, saying it was the best the union could do in an economic recession.

Bargaining between the UAW and GM began Jan. 11 but broke down Jan. 28 amid sharp disagreement. The talks resumed after GM announced plans to close seven plants and after indefinite layoffs climbed to 150,000.

On March 1, Ford Motor and the UAW signed a contract granting the automaker \$1 billion in concessions. GM and the union reached a tentative accord March

21 after 37 consecutive hours of bargaining.

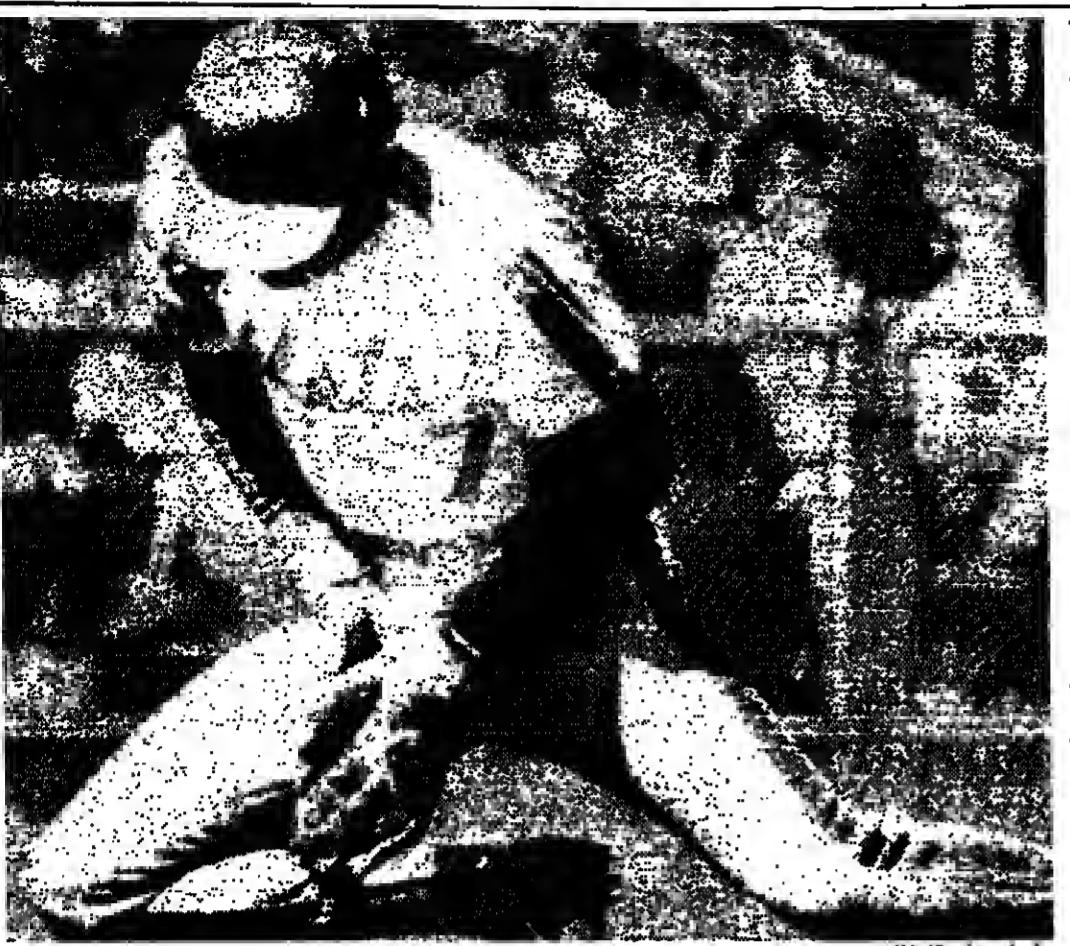
While the Ford proposal passed by a margin of nearly three to one, several union leaders at GM plants had said they did not expect that kind of approval for their contract. Ford and union officials attributed the large margin of approval to Ford's 1981 loss of \$1.06 billion.

21 after 37 consecutive hours of bargaining.

Only a simple majority was needed for ratification, but leaders on both sides had hoped for overwhelming approval to signal a new spirit of cooperation. The results were the narrowest in recent memory and among the closest in the UAW's history.

Before the vote, dissidents apparently were spreading word that the contract would jeopardize retirement benefits, an allegation strongly denied by the UAW.

The Profit Issue



Hubie Brooks, the Mets' third baseman, went to his knees Thursday to grab a liner by Mike Schmidt, getting pitcher Randy Jones out of a jam in the first inning. The Mets beat the Phils, 7-2.

Mets, Jones Find the Sun in Philly

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Here in the warm-weather port of the Eastern Division, the sun was shining on the New York Mets.

Never again will people be able to make Philadelphia jokes so recklessly. For the Mets — a team trying to crawl out of its personal Ic. Age — Philadelphia turned out to be a health spa.

The Mets have won eight straight opening games, but they needed a ball park that wasn't encrusted in ice. Only a few hours down the turnpike from the dismal Siberian sleet of New York, Philadelphia seemed downright Georgian.

Angels Finally Beat A's, 8-6, After 5½ Hours, 16 Innings

From Agency Dispatches

OAKLAND, Calif. — Doug Cinces left off the 16th inning by greeting reliever Jeff Jones with his second home run of the game, and California then added three insurance runs as the Angels scored an 8-6 triumph Thursday over the Oakland A's. The game lasted five hours and 31 minutes, the longest baseball game ever played by either club.

Jones, who beat the Angels in relief on Tuesday night, replaced Tom Underwood, who yielded just one hit and struck out nine in 6½ innings of brilliant relief. De-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Cinces hit Jones' 1-1 pitch deep over the left-field fence to snap a 4-4 tie. After Tim Foli and Joe Ferguson had one-out singles, Rick Burleson drew a walk on an attempted double steal. But rookie catcher Bob Kearney threw the ball into center field, permitting Foli to score as Ferguson moved to third. Fred Lynn followed with a sacrifice fly. The Angels added their final run when Burleson moved to second on a balk and scored on Rod Carew's single.

The victory went to Luis Sanchez, the fifth California pitcher, who held Oakland to two hits over the final three innings. Oakland

All things considered, the Mets are in first place and the Phillies are in last, even if, as Pete Rose put it, "the wrong guys beat us."

One of the "wrong guys" was Randy Jones, a pitcher trying to save his career. Jones got well in the balmy 21-mile-per-hour southern breezes of Philadelphia and pitched six innings of four-hit, one-run baseball to earn a 7-2 opening game victory.

Jones was supposed to be the early rotation, but Manager George Bamberger let him move ahead of Pat Zachry in the delayed opener because it was Jones' day to pitch.

"I was tickled pink," Jones said. "It was the nicest gesture Jones

had felt in months, in years. He thought Joe Torre had given up on him last year when he won only one game and lost eight. He was right. Over the winter, Jones ran and dictated and hoped Bamberger would give him a chance.

The Met players may have had their private opinion of Jones, too. John Stearns, the catcher, did not watch Jones warm up Thursday. When Stearns began handing him in the first inning, the catcher was amazed.

"Off a table," Stearns said later. "Not one time have I ever seen him like that. The ball just dropped off the table. Sinker, sinker, sinker, sinker, sinker. That's all he threw."

Some pitchers ruin their arms throwing in nasty weather in the first week of the season. Tim Lary might have done it in Chicago a year ago. Philadelphia is not that type of town. Randy Jones, 32 years old and five full seasons removed from the Cy Young Award, found his sinker ball in the tropics of South Philadelphia.

"From the first pitch on," Stearns raved, "the ball was breaking at the knees, sinking at the corner. I was more than pleasantly surprised. He's had a bunch of off years, but this year he came in shape because he knew this was a key year for him."

Even though the ball was breaking, Jones was in trouble right away, with a walk and a single. But he got Gary Matthews to hit a ground-ball double play, and he got Mike Schmidt to smash a line drive directly at Hubie Brooks. It got easier after that.

"Fun, that's the word I was thinking of," Jones said later. Just having a baseball game was fun. Outside, the wind swirled, but it was the sunny seats behind first base, it seemed like Florida.

Astros 1, Cardinals 0

In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti homered for the third time this season, drove in two runs and scored three times to give Minnesota a 4-1 victory over Seattle. Gaetti, seven for 10 at the plate, opened the second inning with a home run of Gene Nelson, the losing pitcher. Gaetti scored the next two Minnesota runs following walks as Jesus Vega, the designated hitter, drove him in both times with singles, in the fourth and sixth innings.

Astros 1, Cardinals 0

In the National League, at Houston, pinch runner Dickie Thon scored from third base on a fielding error by second baseman Tom Herr in the eighth inning as Houston beat St. Louis, 1-0. Bob Knepper gave up only four hits and struck out five in eight innings for the victory. Dave Smith pitched the ninth inning for his first save.

Astros 1, Cardinals 0

Art Howe led off the eighth for the Astros with a double into right-center off the St. Louis starter and loser, Joaquin Andujar. Then, in to run for Howe, and Craig Reynolds bunted him to hit. DeWayne Walling was called to hit for Knepper, and with the Cardinals in the lead, in, he hit a sharp grounder that struck Herr in the chest and careened into the infield.

NBA Standings

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Cleveland 10 1 80.0 1/2

Detroit 10 1 80.0 1/2

Philadelphia 10 1 80.0 1/2

New York 10 1 80.0 1/2

Toronto 10 1 80.0 1/2

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Art Buchwald

Withdrawal Pains

WASHINGTON — If there has been any trickle-down effect from Reaganomics, it has been the crocodile tears of bankers and savings and loan managers who claim they are being creamed by high interest rates.

What most of them won't admit is that there are too many banks and S&Ls in the United States in the first place. All you have to do is walk down any main street and you'll see one bank next to another, each oblivious to how many banks and savings institutions the traffic can stand.

"The trouble with the banking business," said Dartmouth, a down-and-out banker, "is that during the roaring '50s and '60s everyone and his brother went into it. It was a time when everyone else and his brother also went into the housing and commercial building business, and everyone and his brother became real estate agents."

The people who didn't know anything about banking made loans to the people who didn't know anything about building, and for awhile everyone considered themselves financial wizards.

The word was out on the street that if you wanted to become J.P. Morgan all you had to do was find an empty ground-floor location and open a bank or an S&L. It was easier to get a charter for a bank than it was to get a driver's license, and before you knew it the nation was covered wall to wall with banks.

"Banks and S&Ls went all out to attract depositors. First they gave away Green Stamps. Then they offered dishes, heating pads, coffee grinders and electric toasters.

"As the competition got tougher they threw in television sets and trips to Disneyland, and they were happy to give you 5½ percent on your money, which they loaned out for 6½ percent to all of their friends."

"It was the golden age of banking, and everyone thought it would last forever."

"Then came inflation, followed by unbelievable government defl-

cits, followed by soaring interest rates, followed by Truedale."

"Who's Truedale?" I asked.

"He came up with a brain storm and started the money fund business. He opened up a tiny office on the 30th floor of the Woolworth Building and began offering people 15 percent on their money instead of five. Except for rent he had no overhead, and no employees. He didn't even have to put in a closed-circuit televisio system to watch his customers."

"People started taking their money out of banks and S&Ls and sending it to Truedale. The gun-slingers on Wall Street followed suit and soon there were as many money funds in the country as there were banks."

"At this moment the government had to go out and start borrowing money from the public to make up its deficits, and they had to pay as much interest as the moody funds to make their notes attractive."

"So between the money funds and the U.S. Treasury, the banks and S&Ls couldn't compete for anyone's savings."

* * *

"That's a sad story," I said.

"What makes it even sadder is that when the interest rates went sky high, and the building industry went belly up, the banks and S&Ls were stuck with 6½-percent loans to everyone and his brother. No one could afford to borrow money for new housing, and the banks couldn't carry home owners and developers at the old mortgage rates."

"To make matters worse every stockbroker and his brother are going into the banking business, and soon the department stores will be in it and supermarkets will open branches and eventually a bank will have as much relevance to a town as a railroad station."

"I guess we won't see more banks and S&Ls opening in such a climate," I said.

"That's the funny part of it. Even now, every time you see a new building go up, the ground floor is always reserved for another bank."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because everyone and his brother still believes what bank robber Willie Sutton said: That's where the money is."

* * *

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AMERICA CALLING

MOVING

INTERDEAN

RELIgIOUS SERVICES

GERMANY

UNITED METHODIST We are looking for English-speaking missionaries to serve as church leaders. For more information, contact Rev. Roy H. Bell, Dr. Whittemore, 242-46-0272 Niederrhein, Tel. 0212-3332.

FRANCE

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS

Baptist Services

7 a.m. Down Church, Port de l'Alma

10:30 a.m. Choral Prelude

12:15 p.m. Sunday Service

includes "Hallelujah Chorus"

65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7,

France

Metro: Alma Marconi, Invalides

VIAZI: 13, r. de Vaux-Couleurs, Paris 7, Tel. 32-45-04.

BAOGAGE: Sea/Air Freight, remov-

als. TRANSCAN, Paris, (1) 500 03 04.

MOVING

ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL

THE CAREFUL MOVERS

FRANCE: DESORDRES S.A.

PARIS: 12, Rue des Acacias, Paris 12

CAZIER: 24, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

PRAGNAC: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

ATHENS: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

BARCELONA: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

BONN: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

BRAZIL: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

CADIZ: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

FRANKFURT: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

GENEVA: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

PARIS: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

SPAIN: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

SWITZERLAND: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

UNITED KINGDOM: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

UNITED STATES: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

WORLDSIDE: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

YUGOSLAVIA: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

ZURICH: 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris 1

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